

EUROPE.

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, June 13, 1860.

The Niagara arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening. She has 78 passengers for Boston, at which port she will be due early on Friday morning.

GARIBALDI'S SUCCESS.

The reports of Garibaldi's successes are confirmed. He attacked Palermo from the south side at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, and penetrated to the center of the city, flag in hand, after a desperate combat of six hours' duration, and during a severe bombardment by sea and land. The royal troops retreated to the palace and the other public buildings. Hostilities were renewed, and the royal palace was taken by the people, and in the evening burned down. The loss in killed and wounded was very considerable.

Other towns in Sicily had risen.

The bombardment still continued on the 31st.

It was said that the Government was deliberating on a proposition to order its discontinuance. The troops were concentrated in the Castle, on which Garibaldi commenced an attack at noon on the 28th.

The English Admiral had offered protection to the American citizens at Palermo.

There was great agitation in the Court and Ministry at Naples. The Ministers tendered their resignation on the 29th.

A liberal Cabinet was expected to be formed.

Garibaldi was already carrying out important administrative reforms at all places in his power.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament had reassembled.

Important papers relative to China were submitted, giving full particulars of the ultimatum and the Chinese reply.

The ultimatum demanded ample apology for the Peking affair, the restoration of the guns and ships lost on that occasion, the ratification without delay of the Tientsin treaty at Peking, and an indemnity of 4,000,000 taels for military expenses through the Canton affair.

The Chinese reply refused an apology for the Peking matter, declined to allow an Ambassador to go to Peking, naming Peking as the place of ratification instead of Peking; refused to restore the guns and ships, or consider the payment of an indemnity, and referred Mr. Bruce to the regulations carried out at the reception of the American Mission. These papers dispelled all hope of an amicable settlement.

Lord John Russell explained the nature of the Russian propositions relative to the Christians in Turkey, and said, Austria, Prussia and England dissented, and proposed that Turkey herself should institute an inquiry as to the state of the Christians, which proposition the Sultan was acting upon. France sided with Russia.

Lord Heydebrand is dead.

The formal presentation of the belts to Sayers and Heenan took place at the Albion Palace, London, on the 30th ult. Mr. Dowling of Bell's Life presented the latter with a complimentary address. George White did the honors for Sayers. Each declared all animosity buried.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Monde* has published an article asserting the most peaceful intentions on the part of the Emperor.

The *London Times* ridicules the article and asserts that it belies itself.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte, uncle of the Emperor, was very ill and there was little hope of his recovery.

The Emperor and Empress had gone to Lyons to meet the Emperor of Austria.

It is reported that the French troops in China will afterward visit Madagascar and establish a solid occupation of the principal points in that island.

The Bourse was dull but prices were better—69½, 68c.

AUSTRIA.

The enlarged Council of the Austrian empire has held its first sitting. The Hungarian representatives proclaimed the loyalty of the Hungarian people.

The Austrian army in Italy is to be concentrated in the fortress of Quadrilatero.

TURKEY.

It is asserted that the Russian troops were concentrating on the frontiers of Turkey.

Kristof, Mohammed Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier and Mohammed Raschid Pasha, Governor of the Bosphorus.

The Government had commenced official inquiry into the complaints of the Christians.

FURTHER FROM SICILY.

The following details of Garibaldi's attack on Palermo have been received from a reliable source:

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, Garibaldi attacked Palermo from the south side. A desperate combat ensued, which lasted six hours. The people made themselves masters of all parts of the town on the south of the Strada di Tollo. A terrible bombardment was opened by sea and land, notwithstanding which the people continued to fight. The troops retired within the Royal Palace, Custom-House, and Castle. Hostilities were suspended from 10 until 12, when the struggle recommenced with greater desperation. The royal palace was taken by the people, and in the evening was burned down.

Other towns in Sicily had risen.

The inhabitants everywhere were shouting "Italy forever!" "Victor Emanuel forever!"

PARIS, May 31.—A telegram this morning from Naples confirms the news of the entrance of Garibaldi into Palermo.

Garibaldi, at the head of the volunteers, penetrated, flag in hand, into the center of the city during the bombardment, and established his headquarters there. Loss in killed and wounded very considerable.

The American citizens at Marsala had gone on board the frigate Iroquois.

The British Admiral, Mundy, had offered the protection of English ships to all the Americans at Palermo.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, June 3, 1860.

The news of the capture of Palermo has made a deep impression on the people of Naples. Nevertheless, all remains quiet in that capital and on the main land.

The *Times* contains the following dispatch:

"A telegram from Naples of the 31st ult. announces that the bombardment of Palermo was still continued."

CONCLUSION OF THE WOOL SALES.

The Colonial wool sales terminated on Saturday. Contrary to expectation the sales passed off with increased firmness at prices fully as high as in March.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The Great Eastern, it is said, will proceed to sea on the day appointed. A trial trip is to be made to-day or Monday. At present the number of berths engaged is comparatively small.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Thursday, May, 31 1860.

The funds opened with steadiness, but closed ½ cent lower than yesterday. Very little business was done in any department of the market.

The Discount market remains quiet, and bill rates are at 3½ to 4½ per cent. The successive reductions in the terms of the Bank of England have not yet caused any inflow of business to that establishment.

The funds this morning showed a tendency to increased firmness, but a slight improvement which took place was not maintained, the advances from Paris being rather dull. There were again no gold operations at the Bank to-day. The bank to-day there were few applications for discount. In the open market the minimum terms are 3½ to 4½.

The daily increase of political distrust in Germany and on the Continent generally, keeps the rate for money extremely low. In all the principal cities, the rate is only 1½, and at Frankfurt it is scarcely possible to find employment for any amount of money. The principal business in the railway market to-day has been in connection with the settlement. The appearance at the close was rather unfavorable. The greater part of the stock bought on the late decline appeared to have been taken up speculatively, and to have borrowed money. In some cases the public seem to have been purchasing. The present quotations, although for the new year, are a little higher than yesterday.

An accident of a terrible character, but fortunately unattended with serious results, took place yesterday evening at the London & North Western, to a return excursion train on the Great Northern Railway from Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, and Spalders.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1860.

THE TRIBUNAL IN PHILADELPHIA.

The intrusions which the Japanese are here obliged to endure are without limit. The inquisitive visitors who to-day wandered unrestrained among their apartments, could be numbered by thousands. Excepting the few rooms assigned to the highest officers, no place is secure from public invasion. Almost every chamber is crowded with curious and importunate observers. The comforts of the Japanese themselves are least of all considered, and the incessant cry for presents or autographs severely tries their placid temper.

In Washington there was at least an assumption of delicacy; here, not even the semblance is vouchsafed. The Japanese are completely weighed down by the crush of spectators; they make their way about with difficulty, and seek in vain the slightest opportunity for privacy. All their movements are scrutinized with unblinking assurance, and all their necessary duties are performed at the risk of interruption and interference by the omnipresent multitude. Of course, all quiet enjoyment is out of the question. Not the least mortifying exhibitions are those of some of the local newspaper writers, who all the day ravage for "items" with indecent zeal, and afterward blazon with evident pride the record of their effrontery.

The mob without is naturally more irrepressible than the mob within. With hardly an exception, all attempts of the Japanese to emerge from their hotel, result in their own discomfiture. Their visit yesterday afternoon to the Fairmount Water Works, gave them no satisfaction, in consequence of the crowds which hedged them about, and drove them prematurely from the grounds. Numerous shopping expeditions by detached parties, yesterday afternoon and this morning, were also surrounded and harassed by untameable novelty-seekers. It is useless to wonder at the rigid seclusion which the principal Embassies have of late determined to maintain, while such scenes perpetually recur, and while they are given no chance to escape from the conviction that their self respect and sense of dignity must inevitably be sacrificed each time they pass their thresholds.

But Philadelphia, although sufficiently insensible to the demands of decorum, does not abuse the confidence of the Japanese to the extent which Baltimore showed itself capable of. No positive theft has here been heard of; and the inglorious distinction of the robbery of two costly and much valued awards, belonging to officers of the Embassy, remains with Baltimore.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE ACADEMY.

The series of performances this afternoon at the Academy of Music, for the amusement alike of the Japanese and the Philadelphians, was attended by a dozen of the highest officers in the Embassy, excepting the Princes, who declined to assist, and by a small number of the servants. For these, abundant space was reserved in that part of the first balcony immediately facing the stage. The arrangement for the reception and disposition of the guests, as well as those of the operatic and dramatic representations, were thoroughly admirable. Of all who have essayed the entertainment of the foreign visitors, Messrs. Wheatley & Clarke, it appears, have best succeeded. The most genuine gratification they have yet enjoyed was manifested this afternoon. Their appreciation of much that was presented before them was complete. Their applause was hearty and unstinted; and their interest was so steadily retained that, notwithstanding the extreme length of the performances, they watched with eager delight until the close.

The Academy was finely filled by an audience composed mostly of ladies, as early as two o'clock. Only the seats devoted to the Japanese were left unoccupied. A little before three o'clock these were taken possession of by the guests, whose welcome was a vigorous fluttering of fans all over the house, followed by cheerful smiles and vastly encouraging glances, of the most approved Philadelphia order—which, as every body knows, can be in few places equalled and nowhere surpassed. The magnificent proportions of the building, the superb decorations, and the brilliancy of the assemblage roused the Japanese to an unusual warmth of enthusiasm. The character of the promised entertainment, not wholly novel, but, in many points, similar to those with which their own public amusements have made them familiar, inspired their closest attention. The order of performances was as follows:

1. Overture to William Tell.

2. The act of "Lucretia Borgia."

3. The act of "The King of the Fishes."

4. "The Star Spangled Banner," sung by Parodi, with a large chorus.

5. Intermission.

6. Exhibition of Legation, by Signor Billa.

7. Chorus, by a German Society.

8. The comic pantomime, "Vol-Vent."

That the Japanese have numerous theaters is well known; but it is believed that theatrical art has attained no very full development. It is, however, superior to that of China. The Japanese understand the effects of scenery, which they regularly use. In all their dramas, the feminine parts are performed by boys, as was formerly the case everywhere. The blaudishments of opera are yet unknown to them. Their nearest approach to this luxury is the public singing in the Tea Gardens, which is a universal amusement. Their music is naturally imperfect, but it is by no means so repulsive as has been generally asserted. On the contrary, their melodies are often well constructed and agreeable. I have procured a number, some of which are quite equal to the majority of our popular ballads. Of harmony, the populace appear to be ignorant. Dancing is also a feature of most of their popular festivals; and in their juggling feats they are said to surpass anything that we can present.

The opening overture, this afternoon, attracted them mainly by the brilliancy of its termination. The operatic fragment wrought quite powerfully upon their fancy, but only by reason of its dramatic interest. The general drift of the story was clear to them without the least explanation, and, indeed, was first suggested by them. They were exceedingly anxious to be informed whether Parodi was really a woman, and on hearing that such was the fact, gave themselves up more completely than before to the illusion of the scene. The force of the "Rough Diamond," which followed, excited them in a different way. Their glee over the drooleries of Mr. Clarke was unconfined, notwithstanding their misconception of the exact nature of the proceedings. A little dance, next in order, by Mr. Wood, who first appeared as a Japanese, and then by turning swiftly around, presented himself as an American, produced a curious effect upon one of the visitors, whose shrewdness, in this case, overleaped itself.

He drew from it a political significance, and hinted that it probably foreshadowed the sudden conversion of all Japanese into Americans, by a process involving perhaps the conquest of his country. It was not difficult to allay this odd suspicion; but its avowal gave another evidence of the jealous and scientific character of the people with whom we are now for the first time brought in contact. The display of jugglery was witnessed with attention, but was pronounced inferior to what Japanese still can produce in this direction. The choruses were listened to with apathy, but the concluding pantomime was received with rapturous expressions of approval. The round Vice-Governor, Narousa Geniro, shook his mirthful sides with perfect abandon to the spirit of the performance, and all the rest, easily following his example, shouted and clapped their hands in rare excess of hilarity.

Apart from the performances, incidents were few. Some of the Japanese smoked during the intermission, and some took notes of all that passed. Tommy, who rendered himself conspicuous by the unaccustomed radiance of his clothing, which was decidedly of the style known in America as "loud," bore with serenity the unenvying opera-glass scrutiny that befell him. One young lady, occupying a rather remote position, caused a bonnet to be conveyed to Tommy, which he acknowledged by rising and bowing with a courteous smile. At Fifth avenue, in its wildest dreams, could never hope to equal.

The entertainment was spoken of in terms of un-

qualified gratification by all the Japanese, and, as they never hesitate to proclaim their real opinions on any subject, it may be pronounced a certain success.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1860.

AT THE MINT.

To complete their investigation of the currency subject, the Japanese Embassies this morning visited the Mint, where arrangements had been made to assay, in their presence, a number of their own coins, in order to demonstrate their exact value, as compared with ours and those of other nations. This process, however, was deferred until to-morrow, the Japanese desiring to examine more closely into the matter than had been supposed or was possible without additional preparation. The number of the foreign visitors was small, consisting only of the First and Third Embassadors, the three officers next succeeding them in rank, the interpreters Namoura and Taidesi (Tommy), and two servants. On arriving at the Mint they were received by the Director, Col. James Ross Snowden, who addressed them thus:

"I am happy to see your Excellencies at the Mint of the United States. The President has directed me to exhibit to you in the fullest manner the operations of coinage, as they are executed in this National Institution, and also to afford you every facility to enable you to understand our system of money and accounts. It will give you great pleasure to comply with these instructions. Beside giving you an opportunity to witness our usual operations, we will also, in your presence, as I am informed such is your desire, melt and assay several of the gold and silver coins of your country, which you heretofore placed in the Treasury Department at the City of Washington. A proper opportunity will be given to the Japanese of your interesting Empire, and by you and your Government of our Constitutional currency, will tend to promote commerce and friendly relations between us."

We can scarcely hope to establish any system of international coinage, but I may venture to express the wish that it may be found useful and judicious for your Government to adopt the same fineness in the coinage as is adopted by the United States, and is also used by most of the Governments of Europe and America—that is to say, a fineness of nine hundred thousandths, or nine tenths. In other words, nine hundredths of pure gold or silver, and one-tenth of alloy, or inferior metal.

The disproportion between the relative value of gold and silver in your country and the United States is very great and remarkable; but it will doubtless yield to the equalizing influence of the trade and commerce which it is expected will spring up between our two countries. This intercourse, it is also hoped, will advance the prosperity and happiness of both.

As the Embassadors of a distant Empire, with whom my country desires to cultivate the relations of peace and friendship, and encourage the refining and elevating influences of a mutually advantageous commerce, I most cordially welcome you to this National Institution.

The First Ambassador answered that he had already obtained a general idea of the metallic currency of our country, but was yet desirous to inspect the processes of assaying and of coinage. He also intimated that the Japanese would undoubtedly, at the proper time, establish a standard conforming to that of the United States.

The Embassadors and their attendants were then conducted through the various apartments of the Mint, in which they were enabled to view, in regular order, the entire course of the manufacture of United States coin. Nothing further was accomplished, the assaying process being laid over until to-morrow.

A number of Japanese coins have, however, already been analyzed, with the following result, according to a table prepared by Col. Snowden:

The coins are of gold, silver, brass, copper and iron. The principal gold coin is the *colong*, of which we have three sizes, according to the changes which have been made within the past sixty years. This coin is of oval shape, very thin, soft and easily bent. It is largely used with silver, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, and it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen; and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface, to show the true color.

No. 1, is a *colong*, supposed to be about sixty years old. It weighs 20½ grains; it is two-thirds gold, one-third silver; or, as we express by thousandths, it is 667 thousandths fine. In its value, including the silver, it is \$5.95. It is of oval form, quite thick, 2½ inches long, and 1½ broad.

No. 2, is a *colong*, coined within a few years past, weighs 1½ grains. It is four-eighths gold, and three-eighths silver; very nearly; the exact fineness in thousandths being 668. The value, including the silver, is \$4.44. In size it is a very little smaller than No. 1.

No. 3 and 4, *colongs*, of very recent date, brought by the Embassy, are of the same size and weight, except one small mark. The weight is 1½ grains. Their fineness is about 571 thousandths, which is precisely four-eighths, and appears to be the definite legal standard. The value, including the silver, is \$3.37; without the silver, \$3.14. These are yet smaller than No. 2, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, and it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen; and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface, to show the true color.

No. 5, is a *colong*, of very recent date, brought by the Embassy, is of the same size and weight, except one small mark. The weight is 1½ grains. Their fineness is about 571 thousandths, which is precisely four-eighths, and appears to be the definite legal standard. The value, including the silver, is \$3.37; without the silver, \$3.14. These are yet smaller than No. 2, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, and it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen; and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface, to show the true color.

No. 6, is a *colong*, of very recent date, brought by the Embassy, is of the same size and weight, except one small mark. The weight is 1½ grains. Their fineness is about 571 thousandths, which is precisely four-eighths, and appears to be the definite legal standard. The value, including the silver, is \$3.37; without the silver, \$3.14. These are yet smaller than No. 2, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, and it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen; and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface, to show the true color.

No. 7, is a *colong*, of very recent date, brought by the Embassy, is of the same size and weight, except one small mark. The weight is 1½ grains. Their fineness is about 571 thousandths, which is precisely four-eighths, and appears to be the definite legal standard. The value, including the silver, is \$3.37; without the silver, \$3.14. These are yet smaller than No. 2, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, and it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen; and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface, to show the true color.

No. 8, is a *colong*, of very recent date, brought by the Embassy, is of the same size and weight, except one small mark. The weight is 1½ grains. Their fineness is about 571 thousandths, which is precisely four-eighths, and appears to be the definite legal standard. The value, including the silver, is \$3.37; without the silver, \$3.14. These are yet smaller than No. 2, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, and it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen; and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface, to show the true color.

No. 9, is a *colong*, of very recent date, brought by the Embassy, is of the same size and weight, except one small mark. The weight is 1½ grains. Their fineness is about 571 thousandths, which is precisely four-eighths, and appears to be the definite legal standard. The value, including the silver, is \$3.37; without the silver, \$3.14. These are yet smaller than No. 2, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, and it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen; and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface, to show the true color.

No. 10, is a *colong*, of very recent date, brought by the Embassy, is of the same size and weight, except one small mark. The weight is 1½ grains. Their fineness is about 571 thousandths, which is precisely four-eighths, and appears to be the definite legal standard. The value, including the silver, is \$3.37; without the silver, \$3.14. These are yet smaller than No. 2, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, and it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen; and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface, to show the true color.

No. 11, is a *colong*, of very recent date, brought by the Embassy, is of the same size and weight, except one small mark. The weight is 1½ grains. Their fineness is about 571 thousandths, which is precisely four-eighths, and appears to be the definite legal standard. The value, including the silver, is \$3.37; without the silver, \$3.14. These are yet smaller than No. 2, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, and it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen; and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface, to show the true color.

No. 12, is a *colong*, of very recent date, brought by the Embassy, is of the same size and weight, except one small mark. The weight is 1½ grains. Their fineness is about 571 thousandths, which is precisely four-eighths, and appears to be the definite legal standard. The value, including the silver, is \$3.37; without the silver, \$3.14. These are yet smaller than No. 2, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, and it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen; and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface, to show the true color.

No. 13, is a *colong*, of very recent date, brought by the Embassy, is of the same size and weight, except one small mark. The weight is 1½ grains. Their fineness is about 571 thousandths, which is precisely four-eighths, and appears to be the definite legal standard. The value, including the silver, is \$3.37; without the silver, \$3.14. These are yet smaller than No. 2, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, and it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen; and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface, to show the true color.

No. 14, is a *colong*, of very recent date, brought by the Embassy, is of the same size and weight, except one small mark. The weight is 1½ grains. Their fineness is about 571 thousandths, which is precisely four-eighths, and appears to be the definite legal standard. The value, including the silver, is \$3.37; without the silver, \$3.14. These are yet smaller than No. 2, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, and it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen; and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface, to show the true color.

No. 15, is a *colong*, of very recent date, brought by the Embassy, is of the same size and weight, except one small mark. The weight is 1½ grains. Their fineness is about 571 thousandths, which is precisely four-eighths, and appears to be the definite legal standard. The value, including the silver, is \$3.37; without the silver, \$3.14. These are yet smaller than No. 2, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, and it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen; and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface, to show the true color.

No. 16, is a *colong*, of very recent date, brought by the Embassy, is of the same size and weight, except one small mark. The weight is 1½ grains. Their fineness is about 571 thousandths, which is precisely four-eighths, and appears to be the definite legal standard. The value, including the silver, is \$3.37; without the silver, \$3.14. These are yet smaller than No. 2, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, and it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen; and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface, to show the true color.

No. 17, is a *colong*, of very recent date, brought by the Embassy, is of the same size and weight, except one small mark. The weight is 1½ grains. Their fineness is about 571 thousandths, which is precisely four-eighths, and appears to be the definite legal standard. The value, including the silver, is \$3.37; without the silver, \$3.14. These are yet smaller than No. 2, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, and it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen; and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface, to show the true color.

No. 18, is a *colong*, of very recent date, brought by the Embassy, is of the same size and weight, except one small mark. The weight is 1½ grains. Their fineness is about 571 thousandths, which is precisely four-eighths, and appears to be the definite legal standard. The value, including the silver, is \$3.37; without the silver, \$3.14. These are yet smaller than No. 2, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, and it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen; and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface, to show the true color.

No. 19, is a *colong*, of very recent date, brought by the Embassy, is of the same size and weight, except one small mark. The weight is 1½ grains. Their fineness is about 571 thousandths, which is precisely four-eighths, and appears to be the definite legal standard. The value, including the silver, is \$3.37; without the silver, \$3.14. These are yet smaller than No. 2, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, and it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen; and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface, to show the true color.

No. 20, is a *colong*, of very recent date, brought by the Embassy, is of the same size and weight, except one small mark. The weight is 1½ grains. Their fineness is about 571 thousandths, which is precisely four-eighths, and appears to be the definite legal standard. The value, including the silver, is \$3.37; without the silver, \$3.14. These are yet smaller than No. 2, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, and it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen; and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface, to show the true color.

No. 21, is a *colong*, of very recent date, brought by the Embassy, is of the same size and weight, except one small mark. The weight is 1½ grains. Their fineness is about 571 thousandths, which is precisely four-eighths, and appears to be the definite legal standard. The value, including the silver, is \$3.37; without the silver, \$3.14. These are yet smaller than No. 2, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, and it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen; and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface, to show the true color.

No. 22, is a *colong*, of very recent date, brought by the Embassy, is of the same size and weight, except one small mark. The weight is 1½ grains. Their fineness is about 571 thousandths, which is precisely four-eighths, and appears to be the definite legal standard. The value, including the silver, is \$3.37; without the silver, \$3.14. These are yet smaller than No. 2, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, and it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen; and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface, to show the true color.

No. 23, is a *colong*, of very recent date, brought by the Embassy, is of the same size and weight, except one small mark. The weight is 1½ grains. Their fineness is about 571 thousandths, which is precisely four-eighths, and appears to be the definite legal standard. The value, including the silver, is \$3.37; without the silver, \$3.14. These are yet smaller than No. 2, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, and it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen; and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface, to show the true color.

No. 24, is a *colong*, of very recent date, brought by the Embassy, is of the same size and weight, except one small mark. The weight is 1½ grains. Their fineness is about 571 thousandths, which is precisely four-eighths, and appears to be the definite legal standard. The value, including the silver, is \$3.37; without the silver, \$3.14. These are yet smaller than No. 2, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, and it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen; and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface, to show the true color.

No. 25, is a *colong*, of very recent date, brought by the Embassy, is of the same size and weight, except one small mark. The weight is 1½ grains. Their fineness is about 571 thousandths, which is precisely four-eighths, and appears to be the definite legal standard. The value, including the silver, is \$3.37; without the silver, \$3.14. These are yet smaller than No. 2, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, and it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen; and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface, to show the true color.

No. 26, is a *colong*, of very recent date, brought by the Embassy, is of the same size and weight, except one small mark. The weight is 1½ grains. Their fineness is about 5